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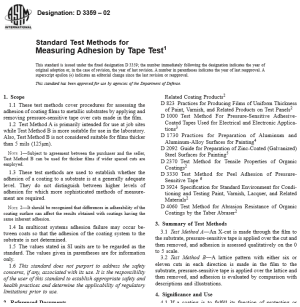

Designation: D 3359 – 02

Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3359; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover procedures for assessing the adhesion of coating films to metallic substrates by applying and removing pressure-sensitive tape over cuts made in the film.

1.2 Test Method A is primarily intended for use at job sites while Test Method B is more suitable for use in the laboratory. Also, Test Method B is not considered suitable for films thicker than 5 mils (127μm).

NOTE 1—Subject to agreement between the purchaser and the seller, Test Method B can be used for thicker films if wider spaced cuts are employed.

1.3 These test methods are used to establish whether the adhesion of a coating to a substrate is at a generally adequate level. They do not distinguish between higher levels of adhesion for which more sophisticated methods of measurement are required.

NOTE 2—It should be recognized that differences in adhesability of the coating surface can affect the results obtained with coatings having the same inherent adhesion.

1.4 In multicoat systems adhesion failure may occur between coats so that the adhesion of the coating system to the substrate is not determined.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.6 This standard does not purport to address the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents

Related Coating Products[2]

D 823 Practices for Producing Films of Uniform Thickness of Paint, Varnish, and Related Products on Test Panels[2]

D 1000 Test Method For Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive-Coated Tapes Used for Electrical and Electronic Applications[2]

D 1730 Practices for Preparation of Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Surfaces for Painting[4]

D 2092 Guide for Preparation of Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Surfaces for Painting[4]

D 2370 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Organic Coatings[2]

D 3330 Test Method for Peel Adhesion of Pressure-Sensitive Tape[4]

D 3924 Specification for Standard Environment for Conditioning and Testing Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Materials[2]

D 4060 Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser[2]

3. Summary of Test Methods

3.1 *Test Method A*—An X-cut is made through the film to the substrate, pressure-sensitive tape is applied over the cut and then removed, and adhesion is assessed qualitatively on the 0 to 5 scale.

3.2 *Test Method B*—A lattice pattern with either six or eleven cuts in each direction is made in the film to the substrate, pressure-sensitive tape is applied over the lattice and then removed, and adhesion is evaluated by comparison with descriptions and illustrations.

4. Significance and Use

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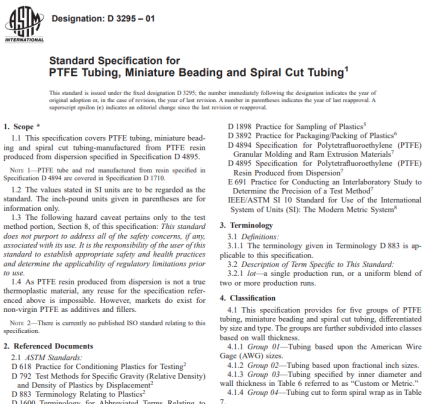
standard is issued under fixed designation free DOWNLOAD Standard Test for. Liquid Plastic and Plasticity Index of Soils1.



Designation: D 3295 – 01

Standard Specification for PTFE Tubing, Miniature Beading and Spiral Cut Tubing[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3295; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope *

1.1 This specification covers PTFE tubing, miniature beading and spiral cut tubing-manufactured from PTFE resin produced from dispersion specified in Specification D 4895.

NOTE 1—PTFE tube and rod manufactured from resin specified in Specification D 4894 are covered in Specification D 1710.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The inch-pound units given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 The following hazard caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 8, of this specification: *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 As PTFE resin produced from dispersion is not a true thermoplastic material, any reuse for the specification referenced above is impossible. However, markets do exist for non-virgin PTFE as additives and fillers.

NOTE 2—There is currently no published ISO standard relating to this specification.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

D 618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing[2]

D 792 Test Methods for Specific Gravity (Relative Density) and Density of Plastics by Displacement[2]

D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics[2]

D 1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to

D 1898 Practice for Sampling of Plastics[3]

D 3892 Practice for Packaging/Packing of Plastics[6]

D 4894 Specification for Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Granular Molding and Ram Extrusion Materials[7]

D 4895 Specification for Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Resin Produced from Dispersion[7]

E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method[3]

IEEE/ASTM SI 10 Standard for Use of the International System of Units (SI): The Modern Metric System[8]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 The terminology given in Terminology D 883 is applicable to this specification.

3.2 *Description of Term Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *lot*—a single production run, or a uniform blend of two or more production runs.

4. Classification

4.1 This specification provides for five groups of PTFE tubing, miniature beading and spiral cut tubing, differentiated by size and type. The groups are further subdivided into classes based on wall thickness.

4.1.1 *Group 01*—Tubing based upon the American Wire Gage (AWG) sizes.

4.1.2 *Group 02*—Tubing based upon fractional inch sizes.

4.1.3 *Group 03*—Tubing specified by inner diameter and wall thickness in Table 6 referred to as "Custom or Metric."

4.1.4 *Group 04*—Tubing cut to form spiral wrap as in Table 7.

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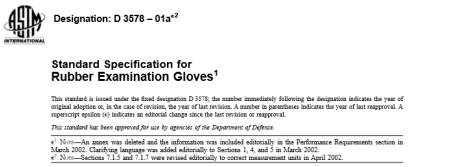

Designation: D 3578 – 01a[ε2]

Standard Specification for Rubber Examination Gloves[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3578; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

ε[1] NOTE—An annex was deleted and the information was included editorially in the Performance Requirements section in March 2002. Clarifying language was added editorially to Sections 1, 4, and 5 in March 2002.

ε[2] NOTE—Sections 7.1.5 and 7.1.7 were revised editorially to correct measurement units in April 2002.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification describes certain requirements for natural rubber gloves used in conducting medical examinations and diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. It also covers natural rubber gloves used in handling contaminated medical material.

1.2 This specification provides for natural rubber gloves that fit either hand, paired gloves, and gloves by size. It also provides for packaged sterile natural rubber gloves and packaged or bulk nonsterile natural rubber gloves.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

D 412 Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Rubbers and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension[2]

D 573 Test Method for Rubber—Deterioration in an Air Oven[2]

D 3767 Practice for Rubber—Measurement of Dimensions[2]

D 5151 Test Method for Detection of Holes in Medical Gloves[2]

D 5712 Test Method for the Analysis of Aqueous Extractable Protein In Natural Rubber and its Products Using the Modified Lowry Method[2]

D 6124 Test Method for Residual Powder on Medical Gloves[2]

D 6499 Test Method for the Immunological Measurement of Antigenic Protein in Natural Rubber and it s Products[2]

2.2 *Other Document:*

ISO 2859 Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection

U. S. Pharmacopeia[2]

3. Classification

3.1 *Type I*—Gloves conforming to Table 1.

3.2 *Type II*—Gloves conforming to Table 1.

4. Materials and Manufacture

4.1 Any natural rubber compound that permits the glove to meet the requirements of this specification.

4.2 A lubricant that meets the current requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopeia for Absorbable Dusting Powder may be applied to the glove. Other lubricants may be used if their safety and efficacy have been previously established.

4.3 The inside and outside surface of the natural rubber examination gloves shall be free of talc.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The specification is intended as a reference to the performance and safety of natural rubber examination gloves. The safe and proper use of natural rubber examination gloves is beyond the scope of this specification.

6. Sampling

6.1 For referee purposes, gloves shall be sampled and inspected in accordance with ISO 2859. The inspection levels and acceptable quality levels (AQL) shall conform to those specified in Table 2, or as agreed between the purchaser and the seller, if the latter is more comprehensive.

7. Performance Reouirements

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test cover of liquid plastic and plasticity index of soils as defined in Section 3 on Two procedures for preparing test are provided as Preparation Procedure 1 (Wet Preparation), as described in and Preparation Download Free PDF. View PDF Full Description.

Designation: D 5567 – 94 (Reapproved 2001)

Standard Test Method for Hydraulic Conductivity Ratio (HCR) Testing of Soil/Geotextile Systems[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5567; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers laboratory measurement of the hydraulic conductivity of water-saturated porous materials with a flexible-wall permeameter.

1.2 This test method may be used with undisturbed or compacted soil specimens that have a hydraulic conductivity less than or equal to 5×10^{-5} cm/s.

1.3 The filtration behavior of soils with hydraulic conductivities greater than 5×10^{-5} cm/s may be determined by the gradient ratio test (Test Method D 5101).

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard, although other units are provided for information and clarification purposes.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

D 422 Method for Particle-Size Analysis of Soils[2]

D 653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids[2]

D 698 Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12 400 ft-lbf/ft^3 (600 kN-m/m^3))[2]

D 854 Test Method for Specific Gravity of Soil Solids by Water Pycnometer[2]

D 1587 Method for Thin-Walled Tube Sampling of Soils for

D 4318 Test Method for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils[2]

D 4354 Practice for Sampling of Geosynthetics for Testing[3]

D 4439 Terminology for Geotextiles[3]

D 4491 Test Methods for Water Permeability of Geotextiles by Permittivity[3]

D 4647 Test Method for Identification and Classification of Dispersive Clay Soils by the Pinhole Test[2]

D 4751 Test Method for Determining the Apparent Opening Size of a Geotextile[3]

D 5084 Test Method for Hydraulic Conductivity of Saturated Porous Materials Using a Flexible Wall Permeameter[2]

D 5101 Test Method for Measuring the Soil Geotextile System Clogging Potential by the Gradient Ratio[2]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *filter, n*—a layer or combination of layers of previous materials designed and installed in such a manner as to provide drainage, yet prevent the movement of soil particles due to flowing water (Terminology D 653).

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—A *geotextile filter* is the term used for a layer or combination of layers of pervious geosynthetic material(s) that are used in the capacity of a filter as defined above.

3.1.2 *geotextile, n*—any permeable textile material used with foundation, soil, rock, earth, or any other geotechnical engineering related material, as an integral part of a man-made product, structure, or system (Terminology D 4439).

3.1.3 *hydraulic conductivity (k), n*—the rate of discharge of

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40) sieve test cover of liquid plastic and plasticity index of soils as defined in Section 3 on Two procedures for preparing test are provided as Preparation Procedure 1 (Wet Preparation), as described in and Preparation Procedure 2 (Dry Preparation), as described in plasticity index, for Plasticity Index, is calculated using results liquid and plastic testing. described are only on portion of a soil passes (No.

test cover of liquid plastic and plasticity index of soils as defined in Section 3 on Two for preparing test are provided as Wet preparation as described in Dry preparation as described in Liquid Plastic and Plasticity Index of Soils D – 17e1 Page 2 of 13 and concentration of soluble salts in a soil affect values of liquid and plastic as well as water content values of soils (see Test D)